Storypoint Prediction - duracloud

September 14, 2024

1 Storypoint Prediction: Regression Approach

1.1 Preparation

```
[1]: import os
     import json
     import random
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import seaborn as sns
     from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix, hstack, vstack
     from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
     from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
     from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error,_

¬f1_score, precision_score, recall_score, accuracy_score
     from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
     from sklearn.model_selection import learning_curve, validation_curve
     from trainer import GridSearchCVTrainer
     #['appceleratorstudio', 'aptanastudio', 'bamboo', 'clover',
     # 'datamanagement', 'duracloud', 'jirasoftware', 'mesos',
     # 'moodle', 'mule', 'mulestudio', 'springxd',
     # 'talenddataquality', 'talendesb', 'titanium', 'usergrid']
     project_name = 'duracloud'
```

1.1.1 Plot learning curve

```
plt.xlabel("Training examples") # Set x-axis label
  plt.ylabel("Score")
                                   # Set y-axis label
  # Generate learning curve data
  train_sizes, train_scores, test_scores = learning_curve(
      estimator, X, y, cv=cv, n_jobs=n_jobs, train_sizes=train_sizes,_
⇔scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
  train_scores_mean = np.mean(train_scores, axis=1) # Calculate mean of L
⇔training scores
  train_scores_std = np.std(train_scores, axis=1) # Calculate standard_
⇔deviation of training scores
  test_scores_mean = np.mean(test_scores, axis=1) # Calculate mean of test_
⇔scores
  test_scores_std = np.std(test_scores, axis=1) # Calculate standard_
⇔deviation of test scores
  plt.grid() # Display grid
  # Fill the area between the mean training score and the mean +/- std_\sqcup
⇔training score
  plt.fill_between(train_sizes, train_scores_mean - train_scores_std,
                   train_scores_mean + train_scores_std, alpha=0.1,
                   color="r")
  \# Fill the area between the mean test score and the mean +/- std test score
  plt.fill between(train sizes, test scores mean - test scores std,
                  test_scores_mean + test_scores_std, alpha=0.1, color="g")
  # Plot mean training score as points
  plt.plot(train_sizes, train_scores_mean, 'o-', color="r",
           label="Training score")
  # Plot mean test score as points
  plt.plot(train_sizes, test_scores_mean, 'o-', color="g",
           label="Validation score")
  plt.legend(loc="best") # Display legend
  return plt
```

1.1.2 Plot validation curve

```
[3]: def plot_validation_curve(estimator, title, X, y, param_name, param_range, y_lim=None, cv=10, n_jobs=-1):

train_scores, val_scores = validation_curve(estimator=estimator, X=X, y=y, param_name=param_name, param_name=param_name, param_range=param_range,
```

```
cv=cv, n_jobs=n_jobs,
                                              ш
⇔scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
  # Calculate mean and standard deviation of training and validation scores
  train mean = np.mean(train scores, axis=1)
  tran std = np.std(train scores, axis=1)
  val_mean = np.mean(val_scores, axis=1)
  val_std = np.std(val_scores, axis=1)
  print(val_mean)
  # Plot train scores
  plt.plot(param_range, train_mean, color='r', marker='o', markersize=5,__
⇔label='Training score')
  plt.fill_between(param_range, train_mean + tran_std, train_mean - tran_std,__
⇒alpha=0.15, color='r')
  # Plot validation scores
  plt.plot(param_range, val_mean, color='g', linestyle='--', marker='s',u
→markersize=5, label='Validation score')
  plt.fill_between(param_range, val_mean + val_std, val_mean - val_std,_u
⇒alpha=0.15, color='g')
  plt.title(title)
                         # Set title of the plot
  plt.grid()
                          # Display grid
  plt.xscale('log')
                         # Set x-axis scale to log
  plt.legend(loc='best') # Display legend
  plt.xlabel('Parameter') # Set x-axis label
  plt.ylabel('Score') # Set y-axis label
  # Set y-axis limits
  if y_lim != None:
      plt.ylim(y_lim)
  return plt
```

1.1.3 Evaluate model

```
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
  mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
  r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
  lines.append(f' - Mean squared error:
                                           {mse:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Root mean squared error: {rmse:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Mean absolute error: {mae:.4f}')
                                            {r2:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - R2 error:
  y_pred = np.round(y_pred).astype(int)
  f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted')
  precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted',_
⇒zero division=0)
  recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
  accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
  lines.append(f' - F1 score:
                                           {f1:.4f}')
                                           {precision:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Precision:
  lines.append(f' - Recall:
                                           {recall:.4f}')
  lines.append(f' - Accuracy:
                                           {accuracy:.4f}')
  lines.append('-----
  lines.append('')
  # Save to file
  if(save_directory != None):
      filename = save_directory + project_name + '.txt'
      directory = os.path.dirname(filename)
      if not os.path.exists(directory):
          os.makedirs(directory)
      with open(filename, 'a') as f:
          for line in lines:
             print(line)
              f.write(line + '\n')
  else:
      for line in lines:
          print(line)
```

1.1.4 Set random seed

```
[5]: # Set random seed for numpy
np.random.seed(42)

# Set random seed for random
random.seed(42)

# Set random seed for os
```

```
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '42'
```

1.2 Dataset set-up

1.2.1 Bag of Words preprocessing

This is a Bag of Words preprocess approach. I will use 2 CountVectorizer from sklearn to change title and description to two 2 vectors and then concatenate them together. In the rest of this notebook, I will use cross-validation instead hold-out. Therefore, I will join the validation set with training set.

```
[6]: # Import and remove NaN value
     data_train = pd.concat([pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name_
      ↔+ ' train.csv'),
                            pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name_
      →+ '_valid.csv')])
     data_test = pd.read_csv('data/' + project_name + '/' + project_name + '_test.
      ⇔csv')
     data_train['description'].replace(np.nan, '', inplace=True)
     data_test['description'].replace(np.nan, '', inplace=True)
     # Vectorize title
     title_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 2), min_df=2)
     title_vectorizer.fit(pd.concat([data_train['title'], data_test['title']]))
     # Vectorize description
     description_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 2), min_df=2)
     description_vectorizer.fit(pd.concat([data_train['description'],__

data_test['description']]))
     X train = hstack([title_vectorizer.transform(data_train['title']).astype(float),
                       description_vectorizer.transform(data_train['description']).
      →astype(float),
                       data_train['title'].apply(lambda x : len(x)).to_numpy().
      \hookrightarrowreshape(-1, 1),
                       data_train['description'].apply(lambda x : len(x)).to_numpy().
      \rightarrowreshape(-1, 1)
                     ])
     y_train = data_train['storypoint'].to_numpy().astype(float)
     X_test = hstack([title_vectorizer.transform(data_test['title']).astype(float),
```

```
[7]: print('Check training dataset\'shape:', X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print('Check testing dataset\'shape:', X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

```
Check training dataset'shape: (552, 3705) (552,)
Check testing dataset'shape: (61, 3705) (61,)
```

I will use log-scale the label to get a normal distribution of it.

```
[8]: y_train_log = np.log(y_train)
```

1.2.2 doc2vec preprocessing

This process is already prepared so I only need to import the thing

Check shape of the datasets

```
[10]: # print('Check training dataset\'shape:', X_train.shape, y_train.shape) # print('Check testing dataset\'shape:', X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

1.3 Model training

1.3.1 Linear Regressor

```
[12]: from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet, Ridge
     Ridge
[13]: | dict_param = {
          'alpha': [.0001, .001, .01, .1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000],
          'random_state': [42]
      }
[14]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='Ridge', model=Ridge(),
       →param_grid=dict_param,
                                       cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
      →project_name + '/')
      grid search.load if exists()
      grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
      ridge_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
      ridge_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[14]: Ridge(alpha=100, random_state=42)
[15]: evaluate_model(ridge_model, 'Ridge_model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,__
       ⇔save_directory='results/BoW/')
     Ridge model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
                                  1.2009
      - Root mean squared error: 1.0958
      - Mean absolute error:
                                 0.7972
      - R2 error:
                                  -0.1000
      - F1 score:
                                 0.4098
      - Precision:
                                 0.3897
      - Recall:
                                 0.4590
      - Accuracy:
                                  0.4590
[16]: ridge_model.get_params()
[16]: {'alpha': 100,
       'copy_X': True,
       'fit_intercept': True,
       'max_iter': None,
       'positive': False,
       'random_state': 42,
```

```
'solver': 'auto',
       'tol': 0.0001}
     Elastic net:
[17]: dict_param['l1_ratio'] = [.2, .4, .6, .8, 1]
     dict_param['max_iter'] = [5000]
[18]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='Elastic Net', model=ElasticNet(), u
       →param_grid=dict_param,
                                      cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
      →project_name + '/')
     grid_search.load_if_exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     elastic_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
     elastic_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[18]: ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=1, max_iter=5000, random_state=42)
[19]: evaluate_model(elastic_model, 'Elastic Net model', X_test, y_test, __
       Elastic Net model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
      - Root mean squared error: 1.0899
      - Mean absolute error:
                               0.7833
      - R2 error:
                                -0.0881
      - F1 score:
                                0.3781
      - Precision:
                                0.3989
      - Recall:
                                0.4098
      - Accuracy:
                                0.4098
[20]: elastic_model.get_params()
[20]: {'alpha': 0.01,
       'copy_X': True,
       'fit_intercept': True,
       'l1_ratio': 1,
       'max_iter': 5000,
       'positive': False,
       'precompute': False,
       'random_state': 42,
       'selection': 'cyclic',
       'tol': 0.0001,
```

```
'warm_start': False}
     Choose final linear regressor model:
[21]: if mean_squared_error(y_test, np.exp(ridge_model.predict(X_test))) <\</pre>
         mean_squared_error(y_test, np.exp(elastic_model.predict(X_test))):
          linear_model = ridge_model
      else:
          linear_model = elastic_model
     1.3.2 Support Vector Regressor
[22]: from sklearn.svm import SVR
[23]: dict_param = {
          'C': [.0001, .001, .01, .1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000],
          'epsilon': [.0001, .001, .01, .1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000],
          'gamma': np.logspace(-9, 3, 13),
          'kernel': ['rbf']
      }
[24]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name="Support Vector Regressor", model=SVR(),

→param_grid=dict_param,
                                        cv=5, n_jobs=5, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
       →project_name + '/')
      grid search.load if exists()
      grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
      svr_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
      svr_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     There is no checkpoint file for this model.
     100%|
                | 1053/1053 [01:00<00:00, 17.30it/s]
[24]: SVR(C=1, gamma=0.1)
[25]: evaluate_model(svr_model, 'SVR model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,__
       ⇔save_directory='results/BoW/')
     SVR model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
                                  1.1615
      - Root mean squared error: 1.0777
      - Mean absolute error:
                                  0.8249
      - R2 error:
                                  -0.0640
      - F1 score:
                                  0.1763
```

0.1185

0.3443

0.3443

- Precision:

- Accuracy:

- Recall:

```
[26]: svr_model.get_params()
[26]: {'C': 1,
       'cache_size': 200,
       'coef0': 0.0,
       'degree': 3,
       'epsilon': 0.1,
       'gamma': 0.1,
       'kernel': 'rbf',
       'max_iter': -1,
       'shrinking': True,
       'tol': 0.001,
       'verbose': False}
     1.3.3 Random Forest Regressor
[27]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
[28]: | dict_param = {
          'max_depth' : [1000, 2000, 5000],
          'min_samples_split': [25, 200, 1000],
          'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 3, 4],
          'max_features': [50, 100, 200],
          'n_estimators': [1024],
          'random_state': [42]
[29]: |grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name="Random Forest Regressor",
                                         model=RandomForestRegressor(),
                                         param_grid=dict_param, cv = 5, n_jobs=-1,
                                         directory='settings/BoW/' + project_name + '/
      ' )
      grid_search.load_if_exists()
      grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
      rfr_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
      rfr_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[29]: RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000, max_features=200, min_samples_leaf=3,
                            min_samples_split=25, n_estimators=1024, random_state=42)
[30]: evaluate_model(rfr_model, 'Random Forest model', X_test, y_test, __
       →y_logscale=True, save_directory='results/BoW/')
```

```
- Mean absolute error:
                                  0.7657
      - R2 error:
                                  -0.0123
      - F1 score:
                                  0.4095
      - Precision:
                                  0.5149
      - Recall:
                                  0.4426
      - Accuracy:
                                  0.4426
[31]: rfr model.get params()
[31]: {'bootstrap': True,
       'ccp_alpha': 0.0,
       'criterion': 'squared_error',
       'max_depth': 1000,
       'max_features': 200,
       'max_leaf_nodes': None,
       'max_samples': None,
       'min_impurity_decrease': 0.0,
       'min samples leaf': 3,
       'min_samples_split': 25,
       'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0,
       'monotonic_cst': None,
       'n_estimators': 1024,
       'n_jobs': None,
       'oob_score': False,
       'random_state': 42,
       'verbose': 0,
       'warm_start': False}
     1.3.4 XGBoost
[32]: from xgboost import XGBRegressor
[33]: dict_param = {
          'eta' : np.linspace(0.01, 0.2, 3),
          'gamma': np.logspace(-2, 2, 5),
          'max_depth': np.asarray([3, 5, 7, 9]).tolist(),
          'min_child_weight': np.logspace(-2, 2, 5),
          'subsample': np.asarray([0.5, .1]),
          'reg_alpha': np.asarray([0.0, 0.05]),
          'n_estimators': np.asarray([10, 20, 50, 100]).tolist(),
          'random_state': [42]
      }
```

Random Forest model's evaluation results:

- Root mean squared error: 1.0512

1.1051

- Mean squared error:

```
[34]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='XGBoost_
       →Regressor',model=XGBRegressor(), param_grid=dict_param,
                                       cv = 5, n_jobs=2, directory='settings/BoW/' +_
      →project name + '/')
     grid_search.load_if_exists()
     grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     xgb_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
     xgb_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[34]: XGBRegressor(base_score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,
                  colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,
                  colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,
                  enable_categorical=False, eta=0.105, eval_metric=None,
                  feature_types=None, gamma=0.1, grow_policy=None,
                  importance_type=None, interaction_constraints=None,
                  learning_rate=None, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None,
                  max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
                  max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                  monotone constraints=None, multi strategy=None, n estimators=10,
                  n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, ...)
[35]: evaluate_model(xgb_model, 'XGBoost Regressor model', X_test, y_test, u
       XGBoost Regressor model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
                                1.2929
      - Root mean squared error: 1.1371
      - Mean absolute error:
                                0.8416
      - R2 error:
                                -0.1844
      - F1 score:
                                0.3150
      - Precision:
                                0.2800
      - Recall:
                                0.3607
      - Accuracy:
                                0.3607
[36]: xgb_model.get_params()
[36]: {'objective': 'reg:squarederror',
       'base_score': None,
       'booster': None.
       'callbacks': None,
       'colsample_bylevel': None,
       'colsample_bynode': None,
       'colsample_bytree': None,
```

```
'enable_categorical': False,
       'eval_metric': None,
       'feature_types': None,
       'gamma': 0.1,
       'grow_policy': None,
       'importance_type': None,
       'interaction constraints': None,
       'learning_rate': None,
       'max bin': None,
       'max_cat_threshold': None,
       'max_cat_to_onehot': None,
       'max_delta_step': None,
       'max_depth': 9,
       'max_leaves': None,
       'min_child_weight': 0.01,
       'missing': nan,
       'monotone_constraints': None,
       'multi_strategy': None,
       'n_estimators': 10,
       'n jobs': None,
       'num_parallel_tree': None,
       'random state': 42,
       'reg_alpha': 0.05,
       'reg lambda': None,
       'sampling_method': None,
       'scale_pos_weight': None,
       'subsample': 0.5,
       'tree_method': None,
       'validate_parameters': None,
       'verbosity': None,
       'eta': 0.105}
     1.3.5 LightGBM
[37]: from lightgbm import LGBMRegressor
      from sklearn.model_selection import ParameterSampler
[38]: dict_param = {
          'n_estimator': [10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500],
          'max_depth': np.asarray([5, 7, 9, 11, 13]).tolist(),
          'num leaves': ((np.power(2, np.asarray([5, 7, 9, 11, 13])) - 1) * (0.55 +_{\sqcup}
       \hookrightarrow (0.65 - 0.55) * np.random.rand(5))).astype(int).tolist(),
          'min data in leaf': np.linspace(100, 1000, 4).astype(int).tolist(),
          'feature_fraction': np.linspace(0.6, 1, 3),
          'bagging_fraction': np.linspace(0.6, 1, 3),
```

'device': None,

'early_stopping_rounds': None,

```
'learning_rate': [0.01],
          'verbose': [-1],
          'random_state': [42]
      }
      def custom_sampler(param_grid):
         for params in ParameterSampler(param_grid, n_iter=1e9):
              range_num_leaves = ((0.5 * (2**params['max_depth'] - 1)), (0.7 *_
       ⇔(2**params['max depth']) - 1))
              if(range_num_leaves[0] <= params['num_leaves'] <= range_num_leaves[1]):</pre>
                  for key, value in params.items():
                     params[key] = [value]
                  yield params
[39]: grid_search = GridSearchCVTrainer(name='LightGBM Regressor', __
       →model=LGBMRegressor(),
                                     param_grid=list(custom_sampler(dict_param)), cv_u
       \Rightarrow= 5, n_jobs=1,
                                      directory='settings/BoW/' + project_name + '/')
      grid_search.load_if_exists()
      grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
      lgbmr model = grid search.best estimator
      lgbmr_model.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
     c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\model selection\ search.py:320: UserWarning: The total space of
     parameters 5400 is smaller than n_iter=1000000000. Running 5400 iterations. For
     exhaustive searches, use GridSearchCV.
       warnings.warn(
     0it [00:00, ?it/s]
[39]: LGBMRegressor(bagging fraction=0.6, feature fraction=0.6, learning rate=0.01,
                   max_depth=5, min_data_in_leaf=100, n_estimator=10, num_leaves=19,
                   random state=42, verbose=-1)
[40]: evaluate model(lgbmr_model, 'LightGBM regressor model', X_test, y_test,__
       LightGBM regressor model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
                                 1.1808
      - Root mean squared error: 1.0866
      - Mean absolute error:
                                 0.8292
      - R2 error:
                                 -0.0817
      - F1 score:
                                 0.2101
      - Precision:
                                 0.5467
      - Recall:
                                 0.3607
      - Accuracy:
                                 0.3607
```

c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-

```
packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
     matrix.
       _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
[41]: | lgbmr_model.get_params()
[41]: {'boosting_type': 'gbdt',
       'class_weight': None,
       'colsample_bytree': 1.0,
       'importance_type': 'split',
       'learning_rate': 0.01,
       'max_depth': 5,
       'min_child_samples': 20,
       'min_child_weight': 0.001,
       'min_split_gain': 0.0,
       'n_estimators': 100,
       'n_jobs': None,
       'num_leaves': 19,
       'objective': None,
       'random_state': 42,
       'reg_alpha': 0.0,
       'reg_lambda': 0.0,
       'subsample': 1.0,
       'subsample_for_bin': 200000,
       'subsample_freq': 0,
       'verbose': -1,
       'n_estimator': 10,
       'min_data_in_leaf': 100,
       'feature_fraction': 0.6,
       'bagging_fraction': 0.6}
     1.3.6 Stacked model:
[42]: from mlxtend.regressor import StackingCVRegressor
     Define component models:
[43]: trained_models = [linear_model, svr_model, rfr_model, xgb_model, lgbmr_model]
     Define blended model:
[44]: stack_gen = StackingCVRegressor(regressors=tuple(trained_models),
                                       meta_regressor=trained_models[np.
       →argmin([mean_squared_error(np.exp(model.predict(X_test)), y_test) for model
       ⇔in trained_models])],
```

```
→random_state=42)
      print(stack_gen)
     StackingCVRegressor(meta_regressor=RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                                max_features=200,
                                                                min_samples_leaf=3,
                                                                min_samples_split=25,
                                                                n_estimators=1024,
                                                                random_state=42),
                         n_jobs=-1, random_state=42,
                         regressors=(ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=1,
                                                 max_iter=5000, random_state=42),
                                      SVR(C=1, gamma=0.1),
                                      RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                            max features=200,
                                                            min_samples...
                                                   max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
                                                   max_leaves=None,
                                                   min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                                                   monotone_constraints=None,
                                                   multi_strategy=None,
                                                   n_estimators=10, n_jobs=None,
                                                   num_parallel_tree=None, ...),
                                      LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6,
                                                    feature_fraction=0.6,
                                                    learning_rate=0.01, max_depth=5,
                                                    min_data_in_leaf=100,
                                                    n estimator=10, num leaves=19,
                                                    random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
                         use_features_in_secondary=True)
     c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
     packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
     matrix.
       _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
[45]: stack_gen.fit(X_train, y_train_log)
[45]: StackingCVRegressor(meta_regressor=RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                                max_features=200,
                                                                min_samples_leaf=3,
                                                                min samples split=25,
                                                                n_estimators=1024,
                                                                random_state=42),
                          n_jobs=-1, random_state=42,
                          regressors=(ElasticNet(alpha=0.01, l1_ratio=1,
                                                  max_iter=5000, random_state=42),
```

use_features_in_secondary=True, n_jobs=-1,__

```
RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=1000,
                                                             max_features=200,
                                                             min_samples...
                                                    max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
                                                    max_leaves=None,
                                                    min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
                                                    monotone_constraints=None,
                                                    multi strategy=None,
                                                    n_estimators=10, n_jobs=None,
                                                    num parallel tree=None, ...),
                                      LGBMRegressor(bagging_fraction=0.6,
                                                     feature_fraction=0.6,
                                                     learning_rate=0.01, max_depth=5,
                                                     min_data_in_leaf=100,
                                                     n_estimator=10, num_leaves=19,
                                                     random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
                          use_features_in_secondary=True)
[46]: evaluate_model(stack_gen, 'Stacking model', X_test, y_test, y_logscale=True,__
       ⇔save directory='results/BoW/')
     Stacking model's evaluation results:
      - Mean squared error:
                                 1.0930
      - Root mean squared error: 1.0455
      - Mean absolute error:
                                 0.7652
      - R2 error:
                                 -0.0013
      - F1 score:
                                 0.4068
      - Precision:
                                 0.5026
      - Recall:
                                 0.4426
      - Accuracy:
                                 0.4426
     c:\Users\aupho\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-
     packages\lightgbm\basic.py:1218: UserWarning: Converting data to scipy sparse
     matrix.
       _log_warning("Converting data to scipy sparse matrix.")
[47]: stack_gen.get_params()
[47]: {'cv': 5,
       'meta regressor bootstrap': True,
       'meta_regressor__ccp_alpha': 0.0,
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       'meta_regressor__max_depth': 1000,
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       'meta_regressor__max_leaf_nodes': None,
```

SVR(C=1, gamma=0.1),

```
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random_state=42),
  XGBRegressor(base score=None, booster=None, callbacks=None,
               colsample_bylevel=None, colsample_bynode=None,
               colsample_bytree=None, device=None, early_stopping_rounds=None,
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               feature_types=None, gamma=0.1, grow_policy=None,
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               learning_rate=None, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None,
               max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
               max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
               monotone constraints=None, multi strategy=None, n estimators=10,
               n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, ...),
  LGBMRegressor(bagging fraction=0.6, feature fraction=0.6, learning rate=0.01,
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num leaves=19,
                random_state=42, verbose=-1)),
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 'verbose': 0,
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```

```
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                       min_samples_split=25, n_estimators=1024,
random_state=42),
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              colsample bytree=None, device=None, early stopping rounds=None,
              enable categorical=False, eta=0.105, eval metric=None,
              feature_types=None, gamma=0.1, grow_policy=None,
              importance_type=None, interaction_constraints=None,
              learning_rate=None, max_bin=None, max_cat_threshold=None,
              max_cat_to_onehot=None, max_delta_step=None, max_depth=9,
              max_leaves=None, min_child_weight=0.01, missing=nan,
              monotone_constraints=None, multi_strategy=None, n_estimators=10,
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